


(19)  **Europäisches Patentamt**
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets

(11)  **EP 0 659 862 B1**

(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION**

(45) Date of publication and mention of the grant of the patent: **10.06.1998 Bulletin 1998/24**
 (51) Int Cl.⁶: **C09K 5/04**

(21) Application number: **94111185.8**

(22) Date of filing: **18.07.1994**

(54) **Refrigerant composition and refrigerating apparatus**

Kühlmittelzusammensetzung und Kühlgerät

Composition réfrigérante et appareil frigorifique

(84) Designated Contracting States:
DE FR GB IT

(30) Priority: **20.12.1993 JP 345046/93**

(43) Date of publication of application:
28.06.1995 Bulletin 1995/26

(73) Proprietor: **SANYO ELECTRIC CO. LTD**
Moriguchi-shi, Osaka-fu (JP)

(72) Inventor: **Takemasa, Kasuo**
Gunma-ken (JP)

(74) Representative: **Brown, John David et al**
FORRESTER & BOEHMERT
Franz-Joseph-Strasse 38
80801 München (DE)

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- **DATABASE WPI Week 9210, Derwent Publications Ltd., London, GB; AN 92-075451 & JP-A-4 018 484 (SANYO ELECTRIC) 22 January 1992 & PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 16, no. 176 (C-0934) 27 April 1992 & JP-A-04 018 484 (SANYO) 22 January 1992**

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Description

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a refrigerant composition and a refrigerating apparatus, and more particularly to a refrigerant composition which does not destroy the ozone layer, is nonflammable, is compatible well with refrigerating machine oil such as mineral oil and alkyl benzene, and presents a stable and uniform liquid phase, and to a refrigerating apparatus using the same.

2. Background Art

The conventional refrigerant hitherto used in the refrigerating machine is mostly dichlorodifluoromethane (hereinafter called R-12), or R-500 composed of an azeotropic mixture refrigerant of R-12 and 1,1-difluoroethane (hereinafter called R-152a). The boiling point of R-12 is -29.65°C at atmospheric pressure, and that of R-500 is -33.45°C, which are ideal for ordinary conventional refrigerating apparatuses. Even when a suction temperature into a compressor is relatively high, they have properties of not raising the discharge temperature so high as to induce oil sludge of the compressor. Moreover, R-12 is compatible well with the refrigerating machine oil such as mineral oil of the compressor, and plays a role of returning the oil in the refrigerant circuit into the compressor.

These refrigerants, however, have a high latency of ozone destruction, and when released into the atmosphere to reach the ozone layer high above the earth, they destroy the ozone layer. The ozone layer destruction is induced by chlorine radical (C1) in the constructions of the refrigerants. Accordingly, refrigerants not containing chlorine radical are expected as substitute refrigerants, such as difluoromethane (hereinafter called R-32), pentafluoroethane (hereinafter called R-125), and 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (hereinafter called R-134a). The boiling point of R-32 is -51.7°C at atmospheric temperature, that of R-125 is -48.5°C, and that of R-134a is -26.0°C.

These chlorine radical-free refrigerants R-32, R-125 and R-134a are poor in compatibility with general refrigerating machine oil such as mineral oil or alkyl benzene, and often caused lubrication troubles of the compressor due to worsening of returning of oil to the compressor, or sucking refrigerants separated from oil upon starting after shutdown, etc.

Accordingly, the present inventor attempted to mix these refrigerants which are poor in compatibility with mineral oil or alkyl benzene with n-pentane excellent in compatibility with them, and discovered that the refrigerating machine oil such as mineral oil and alkyl benzene discharged from the compressor into the refrigerant circuit can be recovered into the compressor even when using these refrigerant mixture.

The invention is hence intended to solve the above problems by presenting a refrigerant composition with a purpose of using refrigerating machine oil such as mineral oil and alkyl benzene in a refrigerant not containing chlorine radical, by blending a chlorine radical-free refrigerant with n-pentane having a boiling point of +36.07°C at atmospheric pressure, and a refrigerating apparatus using the same.

On the other hand, when the a chlorine radical-free refrigerant and n-pentane are separately supplied in refrigerating circuits, it is very difficult to feed them uniformly into the refrigerating circuits because of difference in vapor pressure between the two having difference in boiling point. Furthermore since the mixture of the two is not a uniform liquid phase, oil return to the compressor may be not sufficient. In addition, there is risk of fire induced if such refrigerant composition leaks. Accordingly, it is other object of the present invention to solve such problems by mixing such chlorine radical-free refrigerant and n-pentane preliminarily, and using them as a refrigerant composition having a stable and uniform liquid phase.

As a result of intensive study on the above subjects, the inventor has discovered that a nonflammable refrigerant composition having a stable and uniform liquid phase can be obtained by mixing a refrigerant poor in compatibility with mineral oil or alkyl benzene preliminarily with a specified amount of n-pentane having a boiling point of +36.07°C at atmospheric pressure excellent in compatibility with mineral oil or alkyl benzene, and that the refrigerating machine oil such as mineral oil and alkyl benzene discharged from the compressor into the refrigerant circuit can be recovered into the compressor even when such refrigerant composition is employed, thereby solving the above problems, and hence completed the invention.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

According to the first aspect of the present invention, there is provided a refrigerant composition preparable by the steps of:

mixing n-pentane preliminarily with 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethylene, and the preliminary mixture with refrigerant mixture of difluoromethane and pentafluoroethane, wherein the n-pentane is in a range of from 0.1 wt.% to 14 wt.% of the total weight, the difluoromethane is in the range of from 20 wt.% to 30 wt.% of the total weight, and the 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethylene is in the range of from 40 wt.% to 60 wt.% of the total weight, the refrigerant composition being compatible with refrigerating machine oil and having a stable and uniform liquid phase. Preferably, the n-pentane is present in an amount in the range of from 0.1 wt.% to 7.3 wt.% of total weight, more preferably in an amount of about 6 wt.% of the total weight.

According to a second aspect of the present invention, there is provided a refrigerating apparatus compris-

ing a condenser for condensing and liquefying a refrigerant, an evaporator for evaporating a liquefied refrigerant, and a compressor for compressing an evaporated and vaporized refrigerant and discharging into the condenser, wherein a refrigerant composition according to the first aspect of the present invention is used as the refrigerant to be compressed by the compressor. Preferably, mineral oil or alkyl benzene oil is used as refrigerating machine oil. More preferably, a rotary compressor is used as the compressor and alkyl benzene oil is used as refrigerating machine oil.

As the present invention is thus constituted, by mixing n-pentane excellent in compatibility with refrigerating machine oil such as mineral oil and alkyl benzene with a chlorine radical-free refrigerant poor in compatibility with refrigerating machine oil such as mineral oil and alkyl benzene, the refrigerating machine oil such as mineral oil and alkyl benzene discharged from the compressor into the refrigerant circuit can be recovered in the compressor.

In the present invention, moreover, n-pentane which is flammable and is hardly miscible with refrigerant such as R-32 and R-125 at ordinary temperature is preliminarily mixed in refrigerant R-134a at a predetermined rate, and is further mixed with refrigerants R-32 and R-125, and even when the mixing rate of n-pentane with refrigerants R-32 and R-125 varies, the mixing ratio of n-pentane is limited within 14 wt.%, and thereby n-pentane is not separated from R-32 and R-125 at ordinary temperature.

The refrigerant composition in which n-pentane is dissolved in R-134a in a range of 0.1 wt.% to 7.3 wt.% of the total weight is a nonflammable refrigerant composition with a stable and uniform liquid phase, not becoming uneven in the concentration distribution, or separating into two phases even if stored for a long period. Accordingly, the refrigerant composition of the present invention can be supplied precisely and stably into a refrigerating circuit, and is moreover compatible well with refrigerating machine oil, and therefore the refrigerating machine oil such as mineral oil and alkyl benzene discharged from the compressor into the refrigerant circuit can be easily recovered in the compressor. In addition, in case the refrigerant composition would leak, it involves no possibility of fire.

Furthermore, in the refrigerating apparatus according to the present invention comprising a condenser for condensing and liquefying a refrigerant, an evaporator for evaporating a liquefied refrigerant, and a compressor for compressing an evaporated and vaporized refrigerant and discharging into the condenser, by using any one of the refrigerant compositions above mixing n-pentane with an excellent compatibility with refrigerating machine oil such as mineral oil and alkyl benzene in a chlorine radical-free refrigerant, as the refrigerant to be compressed by the compressor, the refrigerating machine oil such as mineral oil and alkyl benzene discharged from the compressor into the refrigerant circuit

can be easily recovered in the compressor.

The nonflammable refrigerant composition composed of chlorine radical-free refrigerant and n-pentane blended at a specific rate according to the present invention can be charged into a same gas cylinder, and therefore the nonflammable refrigerant composition can be precisely and stably supplied into the refrigerating circuit by a charging device coupled to the refrigerating circuit.

The combination of the type of compressor such as rotary compressor or reciprocating compressor and the type of refrigerating machine oil such as mineral oil or alkyl benzene is not particularly limited in the present invention. However, when the rotary compressor is used as the compressor, partly because return of oil into the compressor is smooth, it is desired to use an alkyl benzene oil as refrigerating machine oil.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a front view of a refrigerating apparatus in one of embodiments according to the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a general refrigerant circuit diagram;

Fig. 3 is a compatibility characteristic curve of R-134a and n-pentane;

Fig. 4 is a refrigerant circuit diagram of refrigerating apparatus according to the present invention;

Fig. 5 is a sectional view of essential parts of compressor according to the present invention;

Fig. 6 is a sectional view of essential parts of other compressor according to the present invention; and

Fig. 7 is a two-element refrigerant circuit diagram showing other embodiment according to the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The present invention is described hereinafter with reference to embodiments, but it should be noted that the present invention is not limited to these embodiments alone so far as not departing from the true spirit of the present invention.

Fig. 1 is a front view showing a refrigerating apparatus in one of embodiments according to the present invention. Fig. 2 is a general refrigerant circuit diagram.

Reference numeral 1 denotes a refrigerator installing a compressor 2. Reference numeral 3 designates a refrigerant charger for charging a refrigerant into the compressor 2. Reference numeral 4 shows a refrigerant container for feeding a refrigerant into the refrigerant charger 3. Reference numeral 8 denotes a charging device comprising the refrigerant charger 3 and the refrigerant container 4. The compressor 2 is sequentially combined with a condenser 5, capillary tubes 6, and an evaporator 7, and thereby a refrigerant circuit is constituted.

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formance and none in risk of ignition of the flammable n-pentane. In addition, since the refrigerant according to the present invention can be charged into a single gas cylinder without using plural ones, it is possible to supply precisely and stably into the refrigerating circuit by the charging device coupled to the refrigerating circuit.

Furthermore, the refrigerating apparatus of the present invention using these refrigerant compositions maintains the refrigerant composition in the refrigerating circuit in the same compatible matter in one uniform phase of liquid having n-pentane dissolved in 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane in a range of 0.1 to 7.3 wt.% of the total weight as initially charged, and therefore the refrigerant composition to be supplementally added later may be the same composition as that initially charged, and it is easy to control maintenance and supply refrigerant composition additionally, and it is also excellent in economy.

Claims

1. A refrigerant composition preparable by the steps of:
mixing n-pentane preliminarily with 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethylene, and the preliminary mixture with refrigerant mixture of difluoromethane and pentafluoroethane, wherein the n-pentane is in a range of from 0.1 wt.% to 14 wt.% of the total weight, the difluoromethane is in the range of from 20 wt.% to 30 wt.% of the total weight, and the 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethylene is in the range of from 40 wt.% to 60 wt.% of the total weight, the refrigerant composition being compatible with refrigerating machine oil and having a stable and uniform liquid phase.
2. A refrigerant composition according to Claim 1, wherein the n-pentane is in a range of from 0.1 wt.% to 7.3 wt.% of total weight.
3. A refrigerating composition according to Claim 2, wherein the n-pentane is about 6 wt.% of the total weight.
4. A refrigerating apparatus comprising a condenser for condensing and liquefying a refrigerant, an evaporator for evaporating a liquefied refrigerant, and a compressor for compressing an evaporated and vaporized refrigerant and discharging into the condenser, wherein a refrigerant composition according to Claim 1, 2 or 3 is used as the refrigerant to be compressed by the compressor.
5. A refrigerating apparatus according to Claim 4, wherein mineral oil or alkyl benzene oil is used as refrigerating machine oil.

6. A refrigerating apparatus according to Claim 5, wherein a rotary compressor is used as the compressor and alkyl benzene oil is used as refrigerating machine oil.

Patentansprüche

1. Eine Kühlmittelzusammensetzung, die herstellbar ist durch die folgenden Schritte:
Vormischen von n-Pentan mit 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluorethylen und Mischen der Vormischung mit Kühlmittelmischung aus Difluormethan und Pentafluorethan, wobei das n-Pentan in einem Bereich von 0,1 Gew.-% bis 14 Gew.-% des Gesamtgewichtes vorliegt, das Difluormethan im Bereich von 20 Gew.-% bis 30 Gew.-% des Gesamtgewichtes vorliegt und das 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluorethylen im Bereich von 40 Gew.-% bis 60 Gew.-% des Gesamtgewichtes vorliegt, wobei die Kühlmittelzusammensetzung mit Kühlgeräteöl kompatibel ist und eine stabile und einheitliche flüssige Phase besitzt.
2. Eine Kühlmittelzusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, wobei das n-Pentan im Bereich von 0,1 Gew.-% bis 7,3 Gew.-% des Gesamtgewichtes vorliegt.
3. Eine Kühlmittelzusammensetzung nach Anspruch 2, wobei das n-Pentan etwa 6 Gew.-% des Gesamtgewichtes ausmacht.
4. Ein Kühlgerät, das einen Kondensator zum Kondensieren und Verflüssigen eines Kühlmittels, einen Verdampfer zum Verdampfen eines verflüssigten Kühlmittels und einen Kompressor zum Verdichten eines verdampften und verdunsteten Kühlmittels und Abgeben in den Kondensator umfaßt, wobei eine Kühlmittelzusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, 2 oder 3 als das durch den Kompressor zu verdichtende Kühlmittel verwendet wird.
5. Ein Kühlgerät nach Anspruch 4, wobei Mineralöl oder Alkylbenzolöl als Kühlgeräteöl verwendet wird.
6. Ein Kühlgerät nach Anspruch 5, wobei ein Rotationskompressor als der Kompressor verwendet wird und Alkylbenzolöl als Kühlgeräteöl verwendet wird.

Revendications

1. Composition réfrigérante que l'on peut préparer à l'aide des étapes consistant:
à mélanger le n-pentane préalablement avec le 1,1,1,2-tétrafluoroéthylène, et le mélange préalable avec le mélange réfrigérant de difluorométhane et de pentafluoroéthane, dans laquelle le n-pen-

tane constitue 0,1% à 14% en poids du poids total, le difluorométhane constitue 20% à 30% en poids du poids total, et le 1,1,1,2-tétrafluoroéthylène constitue 40% à 60% en poids du poids total, la composition réfrigérante étant compatible avec l'huile de machine réfrigérante et ayant une phase liquide stable et uniforme.

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2. Composition réfrigérante selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle le n-pentane constitue 0,1% à 7,3% en poids du poids total.

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3. Composition réfrigérante selon la revendication 2, dans laquelle le n-pentane constitue environ 6% en poids du poids total.

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4. Appareil réfrigérant comprenant un condensateur pour condenser et liquéfier un réfrigérant, un évaporateur pour évaporer un réfrigérant liquéfié, et un compresseur pour comprimer un réfrigérant évaporé et vaporisé et pour le décharger dans le condenseur, dans lequel une composition réfrigérante selon la revendication 1, 2 ou 3 est utilisée en tant que réfrigérant à comprimer par le compresseur.

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5. Appareil réfrigérant selon la revendication 4, dans lequel l'huile minérale ou l'huile d'alkylbenzène est utilisée en tant qu'huile de machine réfrigérante.

6. Appareil réfrigérant selon la revendication 5, dans lequel un compresseur rotatif est utilisé en tant que compresseur et l'huile d'alkylbenzène est utilisée en tant qu'huile de machine réfrigérante.

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FIG. 1

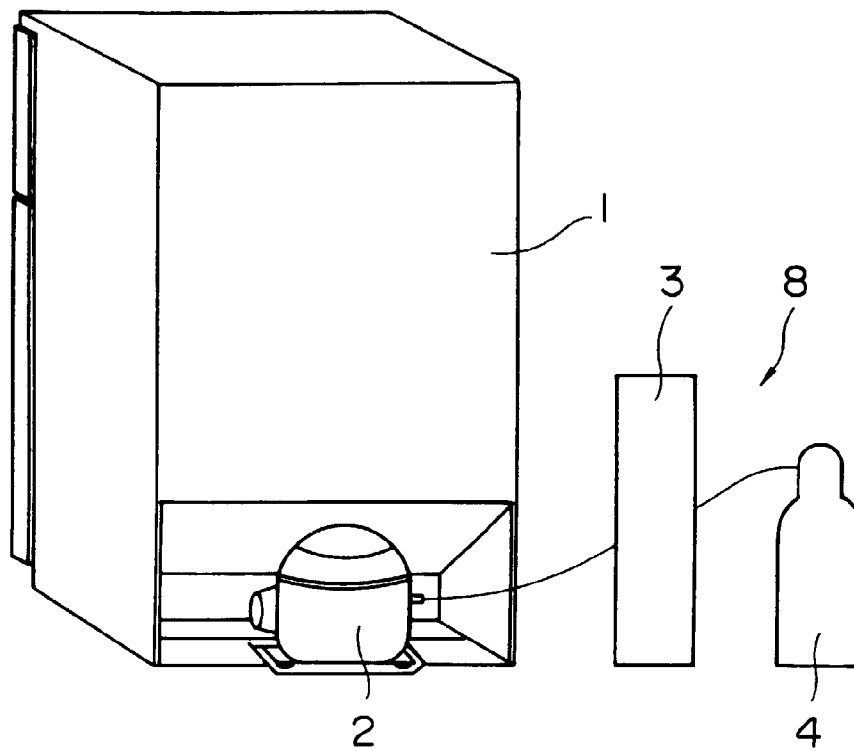
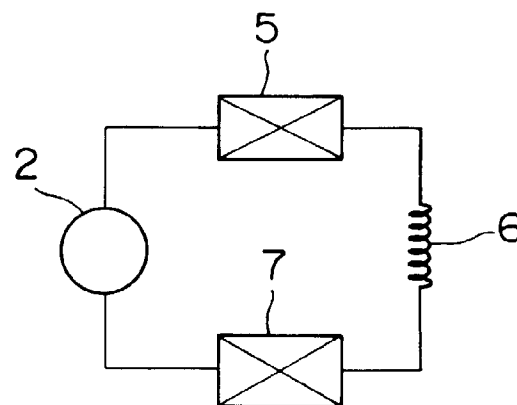


FIG. 2



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FIG. 5

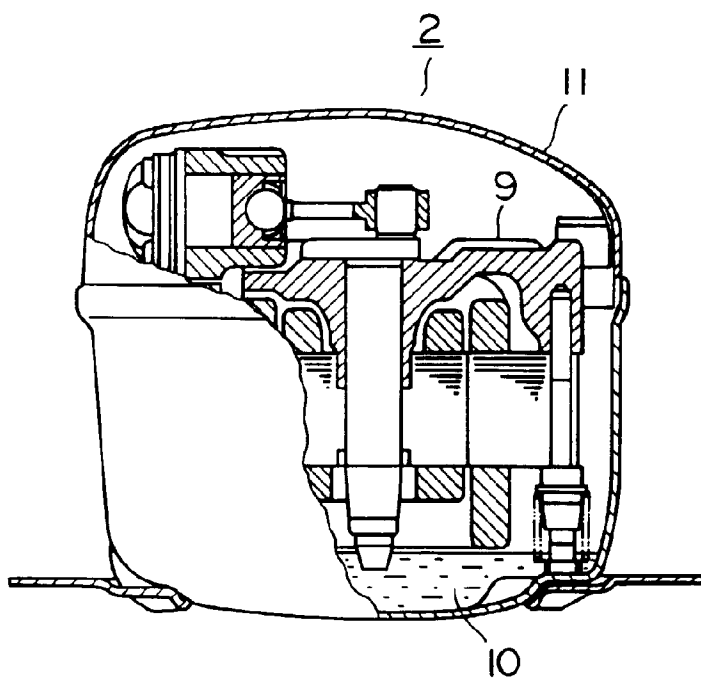
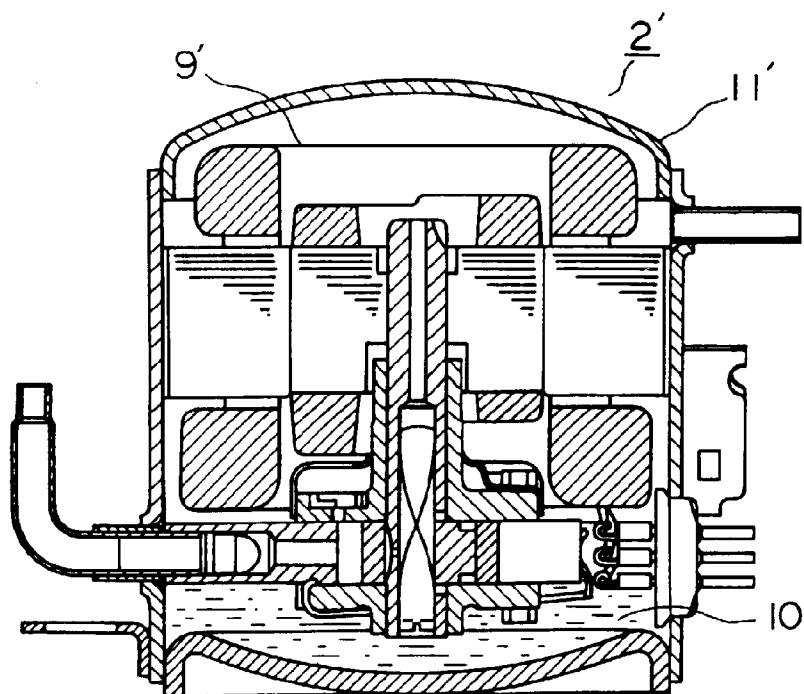


FIG. 6



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FIG. 7

